OP-009D/6S363671
23 September 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR OF NAVAL HISTORY (OP-09BH)

Subj: OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE (ONI) ANNUAL HISTORY 1985

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 5750.12C, "Command Histories," 29 Jan 80

Encl: (1) 1985 ONI History

1.   In accordance with reference (a), enclosure (1) is hereby submitted. The 1985 ONI History is organized into sections for each major Director of Naval Intelligence (OP-009) directorate and the Naval Reserve Intelligence Program, with separate annexes for individual second and third echelon commands as well as Fleet CINC Intelligence Staffs.

William O. Studeman
Director of Naval Intelligence

ENCLOSURE(1)

OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE (ONI)
1985 ANNUAL HISTORY

UNCLASSIFIED

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1985 HISTORY

OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

i

UNCLASSIFIED

SECTION 1

OP-009

INTRODUCTION

1.1 (U) PURPOSE

1.1.1 (U) Continuing a program begun in 1984 by the Director of Naval Intelligence, the Office of Naval Intelligence "Annual History - 1985" is the second consolidated annual history of ONI. The purpose of this history is to provide current and future staff officers, planners and managers with important data on past events and achievements so as to inform their decisionmaking and facilitate responses to requests for information from key personnel.

1.1.2 (U) The ONI Annual History - 1985 is a compilation of individual histories. The first part of the volume includes histories of OP-009 elements and the Naval Reserve Intelligence Program. The remainder includes submissions from second and third echelon commands and the intelligence staffs of the fleet commanders-in-chief. Unfortunately, some submissions were not received by the required deadline. Moreover, manpower constraints on the part of the Reserve Intelligence History Task Group, which has compiled the histories, may limit future efforts to compile annual histories.

1.1.3 (U) This document does not reflect the history of Naval Intelligence in its entirety. ONI has been and continues to be involved in administration of special compartmented intelligence programs requiring special accesses. For information on these special activities, the appropriate program office must be consulted; sufficient time must elapse for declassification action and appropriate archives consulted.

1.2 (U) OVERVIEW

1.2.1 ▓▓ 1985 was a year of accomplishment, transition and challenge for the Office of Naval Intelligence. The activities, responsibilities, personnel and budget of Naval Intelligence continued to expand. Two key changes occurred during the year. On 13 September 1985, RADM William O. Studeman relieved RADM John L. Butts as the Director of Naval Intelligence. RADM Butts had served as DNI since 1982. In relieving him, RADM Studeman became the 53rd DNI since the establishment of the Office of Naval Intelligence in 1882. Another major change took place on 15 November 1985, when the Naval Investigative Service became the Naval Security and Investigative Command. Finally, key elements of the ONI structure were deeply involved in Department of the Navy efforts to combat terrorism and investigate several significant espionage cases.

1.2.2 ▓▓ The Navy portion of the FY-86 General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP) fared well in the Congressional review process, the result being an authorization of ▓▓▓▓▓▓ ▓▓▓▓▓▓ positions. FY 86 enjoyed a 23 percent budgetary growth and seven percent growth in positions over FY 85.

1.2.3 ▓▓ The Current Intelligence Branch (OP-009Y1) and the Intelligence Analysis Branch (OP-009Y2) continued to provide extensive intelligence support to senior military and civilian personnel, both in the Department of the Navy and elsewhere in the government. In August OP-009Y1 added an 0700 DNI morning update to its scheduled briefings. OP-009Y2 contributed to, coordinated or evaluated ▓▓▓▓▓ National Intelligence Estimates. The branch also completely rewrote the widely read OPNAV publication, Understanding Soviet Naval Developments.

1.2.4 ▓▓ The Naval Reserve Intelligence Program (NRIP) continued to play a significant role in Naval Intelligence during 1985. Shortly before he was relieved as DNI, RADM Butts estimated that the NRIP provided about 400 man-years to the ONI. RADM Butts also noted that, as DNI, he would have to "stop doing what I am doing the way I am doing it if I did not have the Naval Reserve Intelligence Program." NRIP manning improved during FY 85. The officer drill-pay allowance increased by over five percent (2,377 to 2,499); the enlisted drill pay allowance increased by 12 percent (1,644 to 1,853). Three new units were commissioned. During FY 85, 47 percent of NRIP drill workhours were devoted to fleet support. The reestablishment of an 0-6 Program Sponsor Representative billet
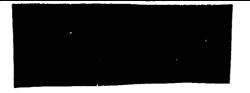
for Reserve Affairs at OP-009--scheduled to be filled in early
1986--was expected to enhance sponsor involvement and
management.

SECTION 2

(OP-009E)

CIVILIAN DEPUTY TO THE DIRECTOR OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

SUBMISSION NOT RECEIVED

SECTION 3

(OP-009F)

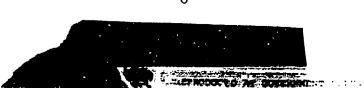## DIRECTOR, INTELLIGENCE POLICY AND REQUIREMENTS DIVISION

ANNUAL HISTORY - 1985

3.1 (U) MAJOR EVENTS

3.1.1 (U) On 17 January, CAPT Robison met with CDR Mike Emmett, Royal Navy, to coordinate ONI support for development of an Ocean Surveillance Information System (OSIS) capability for the U.K. CAPT Robison served as OP-009 POC for US-UK intelligence and ocean surveillance planning throughout the year.

3.1.2 (U) From January through March, CAPT Robison, Mr. Gallaher, and Mr. Polan represented the Navy in Defense Guidance for FY 88-92 development.

3.1.3 (U) From 24-25 January, CAPT Robison attended the Naval Intelligence Command Management Seminar in Ocean City Maryland.

3.1.4 ████ In February, Capt Robison met with CAPT Pelot, OP-942E Navy TENCAP to review progress with project ███████
███████████████████████████████████████ and recommended program actions. Mr. Polar, CDR Smith and CAPT Robison served as primary Naval Intelligence interface with Navy TENCAP throughout the year.

3.1.5 (U) From February through March, CAPT Robison represented the Navy in a Critical Intelligence Problems Committee (CIPC) on Combat Intelligence Analysis at the Intelligence Community Headquarters.

3.1.6 (U) During February and March, CAPT Robison served as the Navy planner in coordinating joint service planning on a proposed Joint Intelligence Facility for USCENTCOM.

3.1.7 (U) During March, CAPT Robison coordinated Navy security policy for the OSIS system with the assistance of CAPT McKnight, C.O. NIPSSA, and Mr. Bob Allen, OP-009P.

3.1.8 (U) On 21 March, and in subsequent periodic meetings throughout the year, CAPT Robison met with CDR Jon Green to plan intelligence support to Naval Strike Warfare Center.

3.1.9 (U)   On 25 March, CAPT Robison met with CAPT Chris Ward, Royal Navy, DI-3 (Navy) in the Ministry of Defense to discuss mutual intelligence requirements and collection matters.

3.1.10 (U)   On 27 March, CAPT Robison represented Naval Intelligence at a new informal DOD SIGINT Management Coordination Group. Under sponsorship of Col. Dale Koch, DIA DC-7, this group met monthly throughout the year to coordinate policy and identify problems in the SIGINT arena.

3.1.11 (U)   On 15-16 May, CAPT Robison represented the Navy at DIA sponsored U&S Command Theater Intelligence Architecture Program (TIAP) Conference. CAPT Robison, assisted by NR 0166 (plans), served as interface between Naval Intelligence and DIA Plans DP-1 TIAP issues throughout the year.

3.1.12 (U)   On 17 May, CAPT Robison hosted CAPT Jonathan Appleyard-List, Royal Navy, Director Signals (C3I), Ministry of Defense, for discussions on new C3I initiatives for improving tactical intelligence to U.S. and RN Fleets.

3.1.13 ███   From May through December, CAPT Robison relieved CAPT Luke Riley, OP-009R, as Executive Assistant for the DNI on the ████████████ program.

3.1.14 ███   From 17-21 June, CAPT Robison led the U.S. Navy delegation to Stockholm, Sweden for the ██████████████████████████

3.1.15 (U)   From 26-27 June, CAPT Robison joined the DCI SIGINT Committee for a visit to the USAF Foreign Technology Division at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. Mr. Polan served as Navy primary representative to the SIGINT Committee throughout the year, while CDR Smith and CAPT Robison served as alternates.

3.1.16 (U)   From June through August, LCDR Mike O'Neal served as ONI representative to a SECNAV directed, OP-05 sponsored, and NAVAIR led Navy Sensor Plan study.

3.1.17 (U)   From 21 July through 3 August, CAPT Robison joined the DCI SICINT Committee on a field trip to SIGINT in Germany and the UK.

3.1.18 (U)   On 7 August, CAPT Robison represented Naval Intelligence at the Tomahawk Cruise Missle Steering Committee meeting. Throughout the year OP-009 coordinated closely with the intelligence staff at the Joint Cruise Missile Program Management Office.
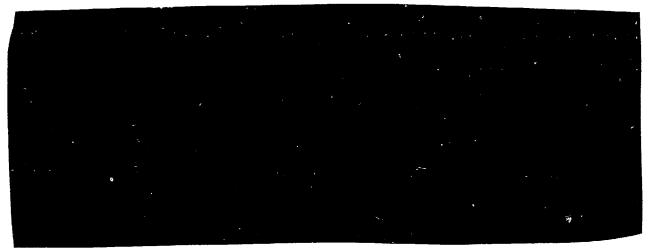
3.1.19 (U)   On September , CAPT Tom Salvatore and CDR Tom Blundell retired from the U.S. Navy.

3.1.20 (U)   On 3 September, LTCOL Bill Howey reported to OP-009F as the first CMC DIRINT Liaison Officer to the DNI.

3.1.21 (U)   In September, CAPT Robison served as Navy Planner on the issue of creation of CAJIT (Central American Joint Intelligence Team) for Nicaragua. Mr. Gallaher acted as ONI rep to the Caribbean Basin Intelligence Working Group (CIWG).

3.1.22 (U)   From September through December CAPT Robison assisted the new DNI in supporting CNO directed Naval Studies Board Panel on Combat Information.

3.1.23 (U)   From 17-18 September, CAPT Robison represented Naval Intelligence at the First Annual Navy Long Range Planners Conference at the U.S. Naval Academy.

3.1.24 (U)   From 7-11 October, the FLTCINC N2 Conference was held with attendees including the DNI; Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, (CINCLANTFLT) N2, CAPT Ted Sheafer; Commander in Chief, U.S. Naval Forces Europe(CINCUSNAVEUR) N2 Capt Wile; Commander in Chief, Pacific-Fleet (CINCPACFLT) N2, CAPT Jerry Clark: Deputy J2 Commander in Chief, U.S. Forces Europe (USCINCEUR), CAPT Dewey Feuerhelm and CAPT Robison. Mr. Gallaher organized and coordinated the Conference.

3.1.25 (U)   On 19 October, CAPT Robison drafted, and the DNI signed, a major proposal for changes to improve the Navy C2 plan.   The proposed changes would create a Navy C3I Plan and broaden the Navy Command and Control System/Ocean Surveillance Information Systems (OSIS) to encompass intelligence support to power projection.

3.1.26 (U)   From 29-31 October, CAPT Robison represented Naval Intelligence at the OP-094 sponsored Navy C3I stategy and Technology Forum at Newport, R.I.

3.1.27 (U)   From November to December, CAPT Robison led a DNI Working Group to review OP-009 organization and recommend fine tuning staff organization. This effort led, in December, to a major series of recommendations to the DNI to strengthen and better organize the Plans and Policy, Programs and Resourses Divisions.

3.1.28 (U)   21 November, CAPT Robison represented OP-009 in discussions with RADM Konishi, the Japanese DNI, on Japanese plans for maritime OPINTEL support.

3.1.29 (U)   Throughout November and December, CAPT Robison and LTCOL Howey represented Naval Intelligence in OPNAV planning for an Integrated Strike Planning System (ISPS).

3.1.30 (U)   OP-009F was supported in intelligence planning efforts throughout the year by NR CNO Intel Plans 0166, under CAPT William Hickok.

.2 (U)   PARTICIPATION IN MAJOR STUDIES

3.2.1 ▬▬   The 009F Division led Navy participation in development of the Defense-Wide Intelligence Plan (D-WIP). The D-WIP is the principal DOD plan that identifies and prioritizes required improvements in major mid-range and long range intelligence capabilities.

3.2.2 (U)   OP-009F initiated Navy participation in DIA's efforts to provide intelligence support to the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization (SDIO). Navy intelligence participation has included membership on the SDI Advisory Committee and on numerous intelligence-related working groups. ... Polan coordinated Navy participation in all SDI intelligence activities.

3.2.5 (U)   Imagery Acquisition and Management Plan (IAMP). CAPT Robison represented Navy and led Navy imagery planning in the ASD/C3I IAMP study with support from the NIISMO.

8

3.2.6 (U)   Critical Intelligence Problems Committee (CIPC).   During the year CAPT Robison and Mr. Polan represented Navy in CIPC studies on Combat Intelligence Analysis, Cruise Missle Collection, Strategic Defense Initiative Intelligence. Mr. Gallaner was ONI rep on the CIPC Narcotics Working Group.

3.2.7 (U)   Naval Intelligence Architecture Program (NIAP). CAPT Salvatore (from January-September) and LCDR Mike O'Neal (from August - November) supported by NR 0166 (Plans) worked to develop the NIAP. Without a commitment of any billets to Naval Intelligence long range planning, it has not been possible to sustain the NIAP effort.

3.2.8 (U)   NATO Intelligence Support Steering Committee (NISSC).   CAPT Robison represented the Navy at a series of NATO intelligence support meetings throughout the year, including the Flag level NISSC, the NISSC Review Group, and the NISSC Support Working Groups. Additionally, CAPT Robison and Mr, Polan worked directly with SACLANT and CINCUSNAVEUR to institutionalize U.S. OSIS support to NATO operating forces through the Tri-Major NATO Command (MNC) NATO Maritime OPINTEL Support (NMOS) program.

SECTION 4

OP-009H

DIRECTOR, CRYPTOLOGIC PLANS, POLICY AND PROGRAMS DIVISION
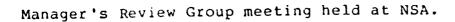
ANNUAL HISTORY - 1985

4.1 (U) MAJOR EVENTS

4.1.1 (U) In January, the Division completed coordination
and promulgation of OPNAVINST C5430.39A, MARINE CORPS
PARTICIPATION IN DEPARTMENT OF NAVY CRYPTOLOGIC ACTIVITIES.
That same month it submitted the Tactical Intelligence II
Tentative Operational Requirement (TOR) to OP-943E. This TOR
was promulgated to Commander, Space and Naval Warfare Systems
Command in October.

4.1.2 (U) In March, OP-009H's Program Objective Memorandum
(POM) 87, meeting all CNO and SECNAV mandated milestones and
guidelines, was submitted. SECNAV approved the input in May.

4.1.3 (U) On 21 March, RADM D. McDowell, Deputy Director
of Naval Intelligence (Cryptology) testified as a Primary
Witness before the House Permanent Select Committee on
Intelligence (HPSCI) on the Navy's portion of the FY87 Tactical
Cryptologic Program (TCP). In this capacity he accompanied
RADM G. Aitcheson as the Navy's Tactical Intelligence and
Related Activities (TIARA) Coordinator.

4.1.5 (U) On 29 May, CDR J. Mitchell, Navy's TCP
coordinator, briefed the Assistant Secretary of Defense for
Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence (ASD(C3I))
and the Director, National Security Agency/Chief, Central
Security Service on the Navy's FY87-91 POM at the Program

Manager's Review Group meeting held at NSA.

4.1.6 (U) In June, 300 new HF scanning receivers and 3 shipboard cryptologic vans were deployed to the Fleet Commanders in Chief as part of the carry-on cryptologic equipment replacement program.

4.1.7 (U) From July through October, OP-009H participated in an ASD(C3I) review of TCP management. This review was in response to a HPSCI inquiry concerning testimony on the FY87 budget submission which indicated that the TCP was unable to fully fund all tactical cryptologic efforts required by the services.

4.1.8 (U) In August, the Division provided CNO response to CINCUSNAVEUR for testing of the Prototype Analytical Display Systems at Rota, Spain to assist in processing of CLASSIC WIZARD data along with the Prototype Ocean Surveillance Terminal.

4.1.9 (U) In August, CAPT T. Lapierre relieved CAPT G. Hammer as 009H.

4.1.10 (U) During the Navy POM 87 Build, OP-009 as the Physical Security resource sponsor, distributed $115.4M (FY87-FY91) and 3,815 billets (FY87-FY91) to meet Navy Physical Security requirements. On 17 September, OP-009 transferred Physical Security resources and program management duties to OP-09B ($397.6M (FY85-FY91) and 195 civilians (FY87-FY91)).

4.1.11 (U) In October, OP-009H coordinated the GUESTMASTER training system (device 8C3) installation at Naval Technical Training Center, Pensacola, Florida with NSA. This system is designed to significantly upgrade and refine non-Morse operator training.

4.1.13 (U) In October, coordinated work on the NSA tasked Cryptologic Support To Military Operations project to create a Navy input to the master service/NSA plan.

4.1.14 (U) In November, submitted a TOR on the UYA-7 follow-on communications suite for surface, air and shorebased
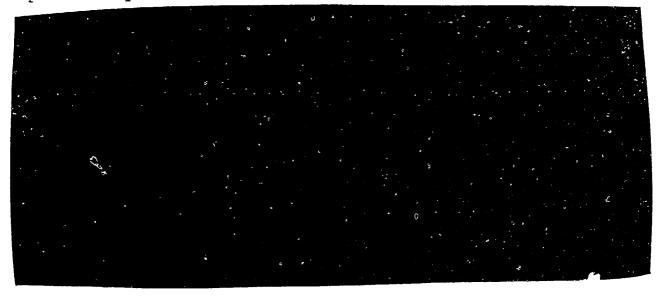
11

installations.

4.1.15 (U)   In November, the Division coordinated tne final
review and recommendation to cancel the civilian manned
intelligence collection snip (T-AGI) TOR, based on research
from the NSA, OP-009V, Commander, Naval Security Group,
Commander, Naval Intelligence Command and Commander, Space and
Naval Warfare Systems Command. TOR was suosequently cancelled
by mutual
agreement between OP-009 and OP-03 in December.
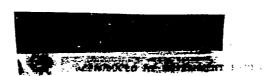
4.1.17 (U)   In December, promulgated policy for CLASSIC
WIZARD direct support to second party users via tne Fleet
Commanders in Chief.

4.1.18 (U)   In December, completed and forwarded OPNAVINST
R3120.36A, NAVAL SECURITY GROUP COMMAND AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
COMMAND TASK ASSIGNMENT AND REPORTING SYSTEM (TARS) and
C3886.1B, REPORTING OF CRYPTOLOGIC CAPABILITIES ASSIGNED TO
SHIPS AND OTHER UNITS OF THE OPERATING FORCES to Naval Data
Automation Command (NAVDAV-72) for publication.

4.2 (U)   OTHER MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

4.2.1 (U)   Throughout 1985, tne Division chaired eleven
Navy Training Plan Conferences for cryptologic systems
sponsored by OP-009.

4.2.4 (U)   In September, the Division validated and approved a major revision to the Cryptologic Junior Officer Orientation Course. This revision will increase the course length from 4 to 19 weeks and greatly improve the quality of junior officer entry-level training

4.2.5 (U)   In December, the Division prepared initial OP-009 response concerning CNO directed Administration Workload Reduction program. Our efforts will result in the cancellation of at least six OPNAV instructions.

4.2.6 (U)   In September, the Division conducted a review of 009H selected reserve wartime mobilization billets and created new job descriptions with qualification statements.

4.2.7 (U)   OP-009H was supported in cryptologic planning efforts throughout the year by a Naval Reserve Unit, NR CNO INTEL PLANS 0166, under the command of CAPT Bill Hickok.

SECTION 5
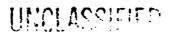
OP-009K

DIRECTOR, INTERAGENCY COORDINATION OFFICE

ANNUAL HISTORY - 1985

5.1 (U)   MAJOR EVENTS

5.1.1 (U)   During September CAPT David G. Wilbourne assumed responsibilities as Assistant for Interagency Coordination.

5.1.2 (U)   In December OP-009K missions and functions were modified to reflect responsibilities for coordinating provision of sensitive support and special intelligence to special warfare activities within the Department of tne Navy.

SECTION 6
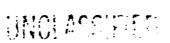
OP-009L

DIRECTOR, FOREIGN LIAISON OFFICE

6.1 (U)   MAJOR EVENTS

6.1.1 (U)   In 1985, the Foreign Liaison Office planned and executed 20 counterpart programs for the Chief of Naval Operations, Chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Secretary of Defense. The office also prepared 93 congratulatory messages to commemorate foreign national events, and cleared 233 foreign military aircraft and 114 military ships. In addition, OP-009L responded to 8400 telephone requests and protocol questions.

6.1.2 (U)   During the year, the office conducted a ten-day attache tour to the West Coast which included stops at San Diego, Camp Pendelton, San Francisco, Monterey, and Hawaii. OP-009L also organized and ran the functional part of the US-USSR Incidents at Sea conference.

OP-009N

DIRECTOR, RESOURCES MANAGEMENT DIVISION

ANNUAL HISTORY - 1985

7.2 (U)   MAJOR EVENTS

7.2.3 (U)   At the direction of the DNI, RADM Butts, efforts were initiated which resulted in the functional transfer of 62 OPNAV ONI billets from Program 9 to Program 3 (GDIP) funding. These billets were transferred from the OPNAV rolls to NAVINTCOM, utilizing a unique Unit Identification Code (UIC), 44860, designated as the NAVINTCOM DNI Support Element, with geographic location of the Pentagon.

7.2.4 (U)   Sponsorship of the Physical Security Program realigned from the DNI to the VCNO (09N) concurrently with the establishment of the Naval Security and Investigative Comand (NSIC), replacing the Naval Investigative Service. NSIC was estabished directly subordinate to the VCNO, with a flag officer commander.

7.2 (U) OTHER MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

7.2.1 (U) Tne division made signfificant steps in productivity enchancement during the year through implementation of an office automation system. The system has been extended to all members of tne division, assisting in alleviation of shortages in personnel.

7.2.2 (U) In Octoper and November, divisional members kicked-off the process to prepare the FY-88 GDIP budget. Representatives were sent to Hawaii, London and Norfolk to conduct POM-88 workshops for programming and budget personnel of tne appropriate U&S Commands.

SECTION 8

(OP-009P)

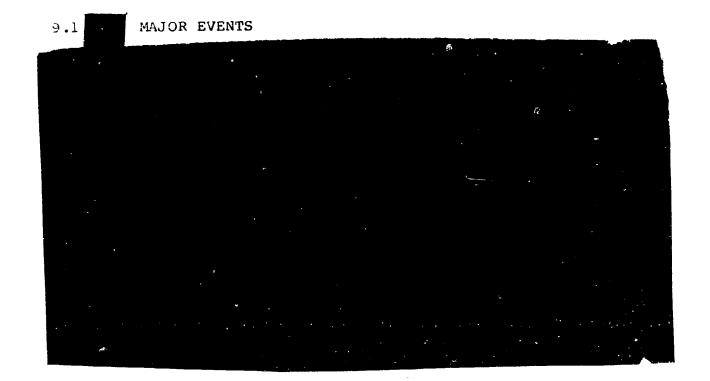DIRECTOR, SECURITY POLICY DIVISION

SUBMISSION NOT RECEIVED

SECTION 9

(OP-009V)

DIRECTOR, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

ANNUAL HISTORY 1985

9.1 █████ MAJOR EVENTS

SECTION 10

(OP-009Y)

DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR THREAT
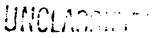
SUBMISSION NOT RECEIVED

SECTION 11

OP-009Y1

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

ANNUAL HISTORY - 1985

1.1 (U) GENERAL

1.1.1 (U) The Chief of Naval Operations Current Intelligence Branch (CNO CIB/OP-009Y1) continued to provide current all-source intelligence support to the Chief of Naval Operations, Secretary of the Navy, Vice Chief of Naval Operations, Director of Naval Intelligence and other senior military and civilian Navy Department personnel.

1.1.2 (U) To support Department of the Navy current intelligence requirements, CNO-CIB continued to produce two key publications. The first, CNO Intelligence Notes, was produced daily, Monday-Friday, in both hard copy and message format. It is an all-source summary of maritime and geopolitical activity worldwide affecting the Navy and Marine Corps. The second, Submarine Activity Highlights, is produced daily, Monday-Friday, in hard copy format, and is an all-source summary of submarine activity worldwide focused primarily on the Soviet submarine force.

1.1.3 (U) During the year, the four staff briefing officers in CNO-CIB continued to conduct briefings for Washington area activities. These briefings included :

11.1.3.1 (U) Morning Staff Briefing for the Director of Naval Intelligence--a daily 0700 briefing established by the new DNI in August 1985 to provide him with a daily, detailed intelligence update. The briefing includes virtually all-source material on world-wide OPINTEL, geopolitical, and collection activity. In addition to the DNI, his principal deputies, ONI branch heads, and representatives from area Naval Intelligence commands attend.

11.1.3.2 (U) CNO OPINTEL Briefing--presented daily at 0830 to the Secretary of the Navy, CNO, and principal Navy Department personnel. In conjunction with OP-64, the briefing is an all-source operations/intelligence overview of significant events in the previous 24 hours.
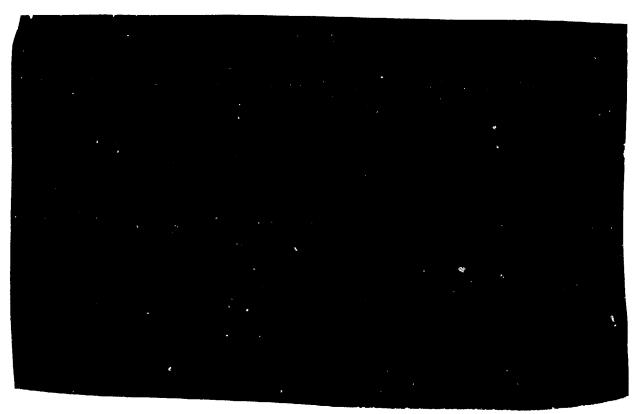
11.1.3.3   (U) OPNAV Staff OPINTEL Briefing--presented daily at 0915. This is a GENSER version of the 0830 OPINTEL briefing.

11.1.3.4   (U) USDR&E Staff Briefing--a monthly S&T highlights briefing presented to OPNAV and Under Secretary of Defense (Research and Engineering) staff members.

11.1.3.5   (U) Center for Naval Analyses Briefing--a monthly S&T highlights briefing similar to the USDR&E brief presented to the Director of the Center for Naval Analyses and staff.

11.1.3.6   (U) Military Sealift Command Briefing--a weekly maritime activity/geopolitical summary presented to the Commander, Military Sealift Command.

11.1.3.7   (U) CNO's Executive Panel Briefing--a worldwide intelligence highlights briefing presented to the CNO Executive Panel at infrequent intervals.

11.1.3.8   (U) Systems Command Briefing--a monthly update of Soviet and Chinese S&T highlights presented to the commander and principal officers attached to the Naval Material Command. This briefing series was suspended at the end of 1985.

11.1.4   (U) In August CDR Lowell E. Jacoby detached as Head, Current Intelligence Branch, to assume duty as Intelligence Officer for COMCARGRU EIGHT; CDR David L. Herrington reported to CIB from NAVOPINTCEN as his relief. In July, the Deputy Head of the CIB, CDR Richard Porterfield, departed to become head of the FOSICDET, CINCLANTFLT and was relieved by LCDR James Fitzsimonds.

11.1.5   (U) The Branch was staffed with 17 officers and 13 enlisted personnel. Two commissioned watch officers and one enlisted watchstander manned the current intelligence plot watch 24 hours a day, seven days a week, in five rotating sections. The Intelligence Plot watch officer continued to be augmented on weekends and holidays with a reserve watchstander from the CNO-CIB-affiliated Naval Reserve unit, CNO Intelligence Plot 0166, under the leadership of CDR Larry Poe. The briefing section was staffed with four commissioned watch officers.
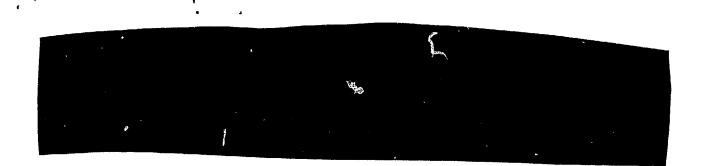
11.2 (U)   MAJOR BRANCH PROBLEMS

11.2.1 (U)   Although staffing and training proved adequate to ensure that all intelligence requirements were fulfilled, high personnel turnover (13 departures in 1985) continued to be the focus of performance degradations.

11.2.2 (U)   Lack of state-of-the-art equipment to tie into real-time data bases continued to be a problem but was partially rectified with the acquisition of new systems.

11.3   (U) MAJOR EVENTS

11.3.1 (U)   The newly formatted CNO Submarine Activity Summary was approved in January. This significant upgrade in the Sub Notes format greatly expanded the amount of information and enhanced the visual display of data disseminated to principals in OPNAV.

11.3.2 (U)   In February, a civilian Technical Director, Mr. Wayne Wright, was assigned to CIB and reported on board. His mission was to supplement training of CIB personnel, and to ensure that CIB support systems were properly programmed and funded.
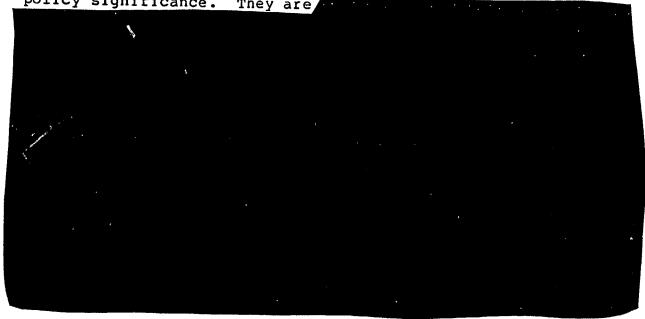
25

OP-009Y2

INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS BRANCH

ANNUAL HISTORY - 1985

12.1 (U)   GENERAL

12.1.1 ███   During 1985, the Intelligence Analysis Branch
(OP-009Y2) continued to render wide-ranging substantive
intelligence support to Navy and national policymakers. Most
significant among branch activities was its continuing role
representing the Navy in the DCI's National Intelligence
Estimates program. National and Special National Intelligence
Estimates (NIEs and SNIEs) supply decisionmakers with
coordinated Intelligence Community analyses of sensitive,
high-priority topics. These topics are often tied directly to
emerging national-level policy concerns which impact strategic
and force posture planning. Over the past year, the
Intelligence Analysis Branch helped prepare, coordinate, and
evaluate ███ all-source Estimates covering a wide variety of
political, military, and economic issues.

12.2 (U)   MAJOR EVENTS

12.2.1 ███   Of 1985's production, four NIEs are especially
noteworthy, both for the level of effort entailed and their
policy significance. They are

26

SECTION 12

OP-009Y2

INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS BRANCH

ANNUAL HISTORY - 1985

12.1 (U) GENERAL

   12.1.1 ███   During 1985, the Intelligence Analysis Brancn
(OP-009Y2) continued to render wide-ranging substantive
intelligence support to Navy and national policymakers. Most
significant among branch activities was its continuing role
representing the Navy in the DCI's National Intelligence
Estimates program. National and Special National Intelligence
Estimates (NIEs and SNIEs) supply decisionmakers with
coordinated Intelligence Community analyses of sensitive,
high-priority topics. These topics are often tied directly to
emerging national-level policy concerns which impact strategic
and force posture planning. Over the past year, the
Intelligence Analysis Branch helped prepare, coordinate, and
evaluate ███ all-source Estimates covering a wide variety of
political, military, and economic issues.

12.2 (U) MAJOR EVENTS

   12.2.1 ███   Of 1985's production, four NIEs are especially
noteworthy, both for the level of effort entailed and their
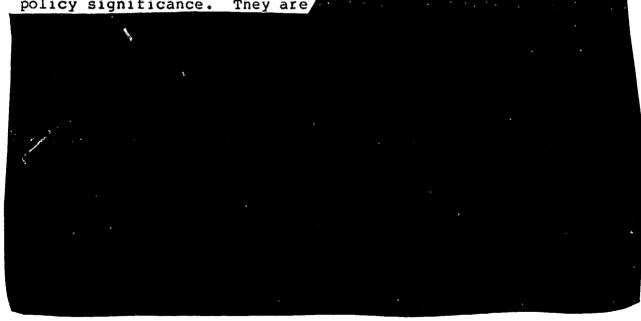policy significance. They are

26

12.2.2 ■■■ The overall level of NIE production in 1985 continued the trend of between ■■■■■■■ documents produced annually since 1981. Such a yearly ouput represents a ■■■■■■■ increase over that recorded by the Intelligence Community in tne late 1970s, while concurrently the number of OP-009Y personnel devoted to the task has been reduced by approximately 25%.

12.2.3 ■■■ Also during tne year, tne branch contributed to the production of several important Defense Intelligence Estimates (DIEs) and to the Defense Intelligence Projections for Planning (DIPP) process. (DIEs are similar to NIEs in manner of production but are prepared for DOD strategic planners and tactical commanders. DIPPs are special estimates of Soviet hardware capabilities and force levels wnich have oeen approved for DOD planning purposes.) A major DIE completed during 1985 was ■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■ This document, a more detailed treatment of the subject than that supplied in NIEs, provided definitive guidance to DOD planners. Branch personnel contriouted ONI inputs to DIPPs on Soviet naval forces, ballistic missile defenses, and strategic offensive forces.

12.2.4 ■■■■ OP-009Y2 also participated actively in preparing, coordinating, and reviewing numerous all-source national-level intelligence memorandums (IIMs) and assessments (IIAs). Focusing on key military, political, economic, and social issues, tnese documents are tailored to the needs of senior decisionmakers. ■■■■■■■■■ memorandums and assessments were produced during the year. Although most focused on key aspects of the Soviet/Warsaw Pact tnreat--such as ■■■■■■ ■■■■--others featured timely assessments of current regional conflicts, e.g., ■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■ and

12.2.5 ■■■■ The brancn played a leading role in developing ONI positions and preparing the Director of Naval Intelligence for Military Intelligence Board and National Foreign Intelligence Board deliberations on many of these documents. Tne combined effect of these efforts was to ensure that ONI and Navy Department positions and concerns were accurately reflected in all relevant Community products. Moreover, tnrougn orancn participation in interagency analyses, ONI remained fully informed of developing non-Navy analytic positions.

12.2.6 ▌   Due to the diverse nature of branch expertise and sensitivity to high level Intelligence Community issues, OP-009Y2 personnel were frequently sought out for assignment to departmental, joint, and national level working groups, committees, and wargaming teams. For example, during 1985, branch personnel served on DOD's Caribbean Basin Intelligence Working Group, OPNAV's Non-Nuclear Ordnance Planning Requirements Board, and DIA's Korea and Philippines Consultative Groups--each of which addressed a range of complex intelligence issues. Branch personnel also served as ONI's representatives to the DOD Pilot Architecture Study for the Strategic Defense Initiative. OP-009Y2 personnel participated as members of the Threat Definition Subcommittee and the Threat and Response Panel. Through this effort, the branch was directly involved in defining the long-range Soviet threat and Soviet objectives/strategy in response to the US SDI.

12.2.7 ▌   The Intelligence Analysis Branch also coordinated Navy participation in the annual ▌   and SACLANT-sponsored MARINTCON conferences. Widely attended by Allied naval analysts and officers, these conferences offer unique opportunities to present papers and exchange views on emerging Soviet/Warsaw Pact maritime issues. Branch personnel coordinated the development of conference agendas and identified subjects and authors for professional papers. The branch represented ONI at the SACLANT MARINTCON conference.

12.2.8 ▌   OP-009Y2 was exceptionally active throughout the year in providing analytic support to the DNI, CNO, SECNAV, and major OPNAV elements. OP-009Y2 personnel drafted and coordinated DNI positions for Navy Department public briefings, speeches to civic organizations, news media articles, and congressional appearances. The highlight of this activity was the preparation of the DNI's annual posture statement to Congress on the evolving naval threat. The branch also prepared DNI threat briefings to visiting foreign flag officers from /

and special briefings and discussion papers for Navy-to-Navy Staff talks with /

The branch also produced over 20 point papers and other special staff support for the Twelfth Inter-American Naval Conference in May and over 45 point papers, backgrounders, and naval summaries for the CNO sponsored Eighth International Seapower Symposium in October. In addition, the Intelligence Analysis Branch provided other frequent, quick-reaction staff support

throughout the year via a myriad of briefings, point papers, and background memorandums for Navy Department officials on worldwide political-military and Soviet threat issues. Because preparation time for these ad hoc taskings ranged from a few hours to a few weeks, the breadth and depth of branch personnel experience was key to getting the job done. Examples include analyses on

12.2.9 ▇ Branch personnel also routinely provided tailored analyses on intelligence aspects of weekly JCS agenda items to OPNAV strategic and operational planners, policy analysts, and programming officers. This support required rapid research, development and coordination of ONI positions both within OPNAV and with DIA and other Services, and personal briefings to the CNO/VCNO/DCNO. Typical JCS agenda issues included

12.2.10 (U) The diversity of support rendered by OP-009Y2 was exemplified by the branch's contribution to public awareness of naval issues. During 1985, branch personnel completely re-wrote the fifth edition of the widely-read OPNAV publication, Understanding Soviet Naval Developments. This primer has been lauded for its editorial quality and visual impact and is generally recognized as the finest, most comprehensive unclassified document of its kind. As such, a second printing was authorized. Additionally, for the first time, hundreds of copies were provided to USIA - at their request - for distribution to embassies and foreign agencies worldwide.

12.2.11 ▇ Finally, throughout 1985, the Intelligence Analysis Branch continued to receive particularly strong support from its Naval Reserve unit, CNO Intelligence Estimates Reserve Unit 0166. With a strength of 32 officers and enlisted personnel, the Unit - among other things - publishes for ONI the Naval Intelligence Quarterly. Unit personnel research, write, and help edit professional articles and assume full publication responsibilities. Four volumes of the NIQ were published in 1985 with over thirty articles and book reviews covering a wide range of naval-related strategy and doctrinal issues. This production schedule, accomplished largely during

montnly weekend drills, was equivalent to producing a finished professional journal every six working days. In addition, NIQ distribution continued to expand in 1985; currently, some 500 consumers receive NIQ.

SECTION 13

NAVAL RESERVE INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM (NRIP)

ANNUAL HISTORY - 1985

13.1 (U) MAJOR EVENTS

    13.1.1 (U) There are presently 130 NRIP drill-pay units responsible to 35 gaining commands. Three new units were commissioned during 85: ▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮ *b-2*

    13.1.2 (U) Manning continued to improve during FY85 with officer drill-pay allowance increasing by slightly over 5 percent ▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮ Enlisted drill-pay allowance *b-2* increased by 12 percent ▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮ during FY85. The NRIP *b-2* had more than 310 senior officers and enlisted personnel drilling in non-pay status. The NRIP had the highest enlisted retention percentage among all drill-pay Naval Reserve programs for the twelve months ending 30 September 1985, according to COMNAVRESFOR retention reports.

    13.1.2.1 (U) During FY85, 134 Ensigns received direct commissions with the 1635 designator, 15 officers were approved for interservice transfer into the NRIP, and 76 applications for change of designator to 1635 were approved by COMNAVINTCOM.

    13.1.2.1 (U) In FY85, NRIP enlisted manning experienced a net increase of 198, the largest in several years. This total included 101 IS and 45 personnel in other ratings, all of whom were recruited through the Advanced Pay Grade program. ▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮ *b-2*

    13.1.3 (U) Drill-hour productivity remained high during 1985. Formal training hours increased steadily throughout the year, reflecting increased recruiting rates. Because admin hours continued to decrease, however, the effect on production was minimal. ▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮ *b-2*

13.1.4 (U)   DNRIP and COMNAVAIRESFOR representatives attended curriculum planning worksnops in April and October of 1985 to develop NRIP training plans and requirements for 1986 and 1987. Changes in the NRIP training curriculum were dictated in part by the consolidation of Navy and Marine intelligence training conducted at NMITC, AFAITC, NIPSTRAFSAC, and FITCCLANT to a single facility in the new Navy Marine Corps Intelligence Training Center (NMITC), Dam Neck, Virginia. Reserve officer and enlisted training curricula were identified for implementation at NMITC, including a new Basic Operational Intelligence reserve course and a revamped Intelligence Specialist (IS) reserve and active duty "A" school program.

13.1.5 (U)   DNRIP hosted the FY86 NRIP Management Meeting at Treasure Island on 2-4 November. RADM Rinard, COMNAVAIRESFOR, and RADM Studeman, DNI, were the key speakers. In addition to all RIACs and RIPOs from the NRIP's eighteen Reserve Intelligence Areas, other attendees included the commanding officers of FICPAC, FICEURLANT, Commander Task Force 168, as well as representatives from other gaining commands. The conference agenda addressed tne many components of NRIP readiness.

13.1.6 (U)   Major progress in sponsor involvement, management, and oversight of the NRIP was made with the reestablishment of the NRIP Program Sponsor Representative billet at OP-009. CAPT Dave Zickafoose, DNRIP Chief Staff Officer, received orders to proceed to Washington in Feoruary of 1986 to fill this billet. The new DNRIP CSO is CAPT Jim Law, a 1630 officer who previously served as Deputy COMNAVINTCOM and Assistant COMNAVINTCOM for Manpower, Personnel, and Training. CAPT Law will be the first non-TAR (Temporary Active Duty) officer to serve in the DNRIP CSO billet.

13.1.7 (U)   The 1635 Direct Commission Program proceeded smoothly in 1985. DNRIP/COMNAVINTCOM efforts during 1985 to speed administrative and security clearance processing reduced administrative delays. The effectiveness of this program is illustrated by the fact that there are now 192 Ensigns on-board in the NRIP, compared to 19 Ensigns on-board in 1981. Continued strong officer recruiting from all sources, including direct commission, is necessary ▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮

13.1.8 (U)   As required by ALNAV 068/85, a comprehensive review of security clearances and personnel accesses in tne

NRIP was conducted in July. The review brought about a three percent reduction in drill-site security clearance access levels, and indicated that NRIP clearance and access practices have generally been consistent with need.